WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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Jobs . . .

By Gregg Detweiler with Ellen Schreiner

Nonagricultural payroll employment since January of 1989 has been growing at an average rate of 2.9 percent. However, preliminary July estimates indicate that growth in the number of new jobs dipped to a modest 0.9 percent increase from the same time one year ago. Total Nonagricultural Employment was recorded at 205,600 in July 1991--an expected seasonal decrease of 6,100 jobs (-2.9%) from June, and an increase of 1,800 jobs (0.9%) from July 1990. The seasonal decrease was caused by summer vacations for teachers in state and local education.

In Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction showed an increase of 200 jobs (2.2%) from June and an increase of 100 jobs (1.1%) over the year. Compared to June, construction employment remained unchanged in July at 13,000 but showed an increase of 500 jobs (4.0%) from July 1990. Manufacturing employment also remained unchanged in July at 9,700 jobs worked but reported an increase of 200 jobs (2.1%) over the year.

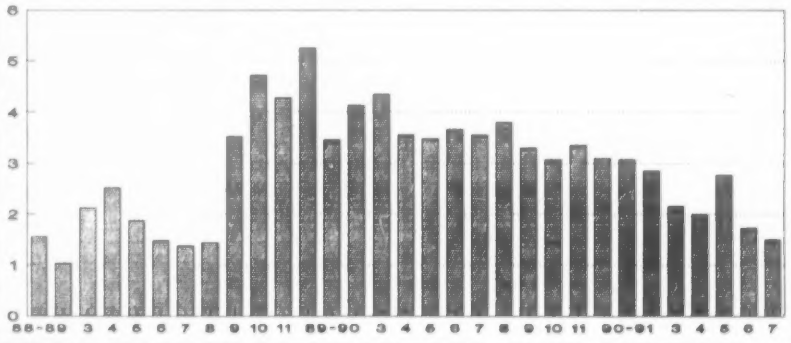
Seasonal declines in State Education (-400) and Local Education (-6,800) accounted for all of the employment loss during the month.

Retail Trade showed a gain of 400 jobs (1.0%) over the month and an increase of 500 jobs (1.2%) over the year. Services, Hotels & Other Lodging Places reported an increase of 600 jobs (7.3%) from June and an increase of 200 jobs (2.3%) over the year. In sum, most major industrial sectors stayed on course with positive employment change. However, findings from the payroll survey suggests that the rate of growth in new jobs is slowing.

The number of jobs in the private sector increased by 2,307 in July compared to July of 1990. An average of 4,000 jobs has been added to Wyoming establishments during each of the last 31 months. In two thirds of the months, the number of new jobs added fell in the 2000 to 5000 range making July's estimated employment growth a normal and expected estimate. However, with the base of employment expanding by 4,000 jobs each month, the rate of increase must necessarily slow over time.

The upshot of a slowing growth rate is that, at least in the short-term, Wyoming's labor market does not ap-

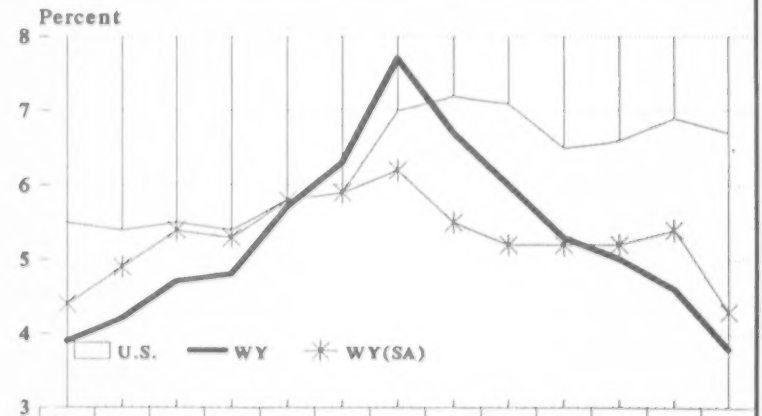
Percent Yearly Changes in Monthly Private Employment, 1988 through 1991



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 7/90-7/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.

(SA Rate BMK 2/90. Complete series available on request.)



	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
WY(SA)	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.3
WY	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.7	6	5.3	5	4.6	3.8
U.S.	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	7	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.7

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pear to be transforming itself into a market substantially different or more complex than recent history would suggest. Secondly, the established steady growth in employment, in the face of a national recession, suggests that short-term, positive, employment projections can be made fairly accurately and confidently with little influence from national trends or factors. Third, as the nonagricultural labor market expands we can anticipate a higher associated level of unemployment insurance claims activity. Fourth, a slowdown in the rate of job growth provides us with a lead indicator of a slow down in the rate of increase in total payrolls. As outlined elsewhere in this issue of Trends, total payroll growth (and thus, the potential for expanded consumer spending) increased at a rate just above inflation during the first quarter of this year.

While the rate of insured unemployment (Unemployment claims expressed as a proportion of UI Covered employment) nationally was in the vicinity of 3 percent for most of July, the covered unemployment rate for Wyoming did not reach 1.5 percent until the third week of July.

At the end of July, there were 58.3 percent more (2,752 this July compared to 1,738 last July) UI covered weeks claimed than at the end of July 1990. This substantial increase is still well below a recessionary level and may be considered normal given the overall expansion of the nonagricultural labor market. With this increase in job loss, however, one may ask: why is July's unemployment rate so low? The answer to that question lies in the fact that slightly more than one third of the increased claims activity stems from individuals who reside in other states but who lost their jobs in Wyoming. Unemployment is a measure of joblessness among each state's residents and a significant share of new claims are filed by non-residents.

At the end of August, the 2,391 continued weeks claimed represented an increase of 33.9 percent over last year. However, with the large contingent of non-residents in the claims pool, we expect an August unemployment rate consistent with the low established trend. All of the mid-summer job loss, however, is not limited to non-residents. A survey of UI claims center offices indicated that most claims centers, with the exception of Gillette and Worland, experienced increased claims loads this summer. In the Central Region (Casper, Rawlins, and Douglas), increased claims were found primarily in highway and building construction, oilfield and other mining related, and among asbestos removal workers. In the Southwest region claims activity increased as a result of the completion of certain construction projects. Thus, while net employment in both the Mining and Construction industries increased in July, compared to the same time one year ago, there were also job layoffs in these same industries which produced additional claims activity over and above last year. Much of this unemployment appears to be a function of geographic or occupational mismatch between the supply and demand for labor and can be considered a normal outcome associated with slow but steady employment growth.

Labor Force . . .

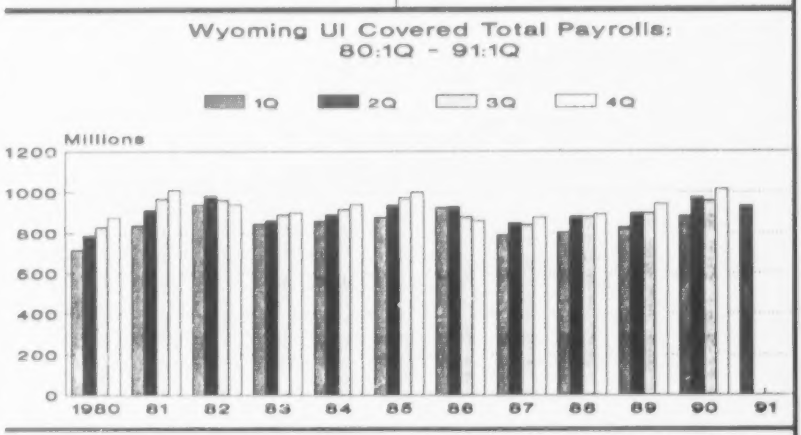
July seasonally adjusted unemployment for Wyoming, at 4.3 percent, was down over both the month and year. The July rate, the lowest thus far for the year, compared to 5.4 percent in June and 4.4 percent a year ago. The national July rate was 6.8 percent, up from 5.5 percent a year ago.

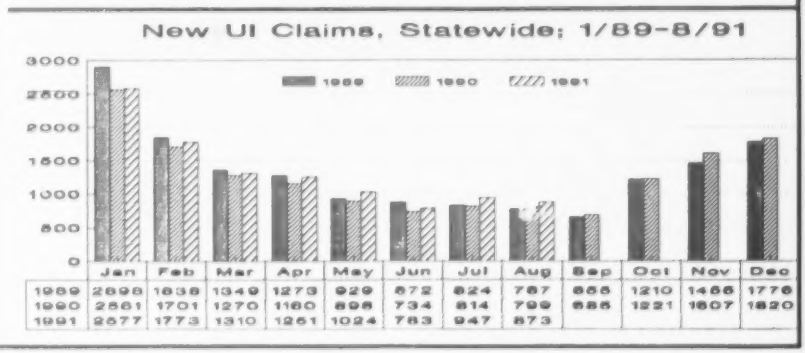
Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment stood at 3.8 percent in July, compared to 4.6 and 3.9 percent the previous month and year. Over half (13) of the counties shared the statewide decrease and posted lower unemployment rates than last July.

Teton County continued, with the lowest unemployment rate (1.3) and Uinta with the highest, at 5.5 percent.

Natrona County had both more unemployed (1,420) and a higher unemployment rate (4.7%) than Laramie County, with 1,265 unemployed and a rate of 3.5 percent. County rates are not adjusted for seasonality and compare to the statewide rate of 3.8 percent.

Teton and Sweetwater counties, both in the Southwest Region, registered the highest labor force gains of 778 and 542 workers compared to one year ago. In fact, these two counties placed first and second in 1988-1990 annual average labor force growth with a gain of 1,757 for Teton and 1,431 for Sweetwater County (16.9 and 7.4 %, respectively. In July, Teton County, the Jackson Hole area, registered both the lowest unemployment (1.3 %) and the highest over-the-year labor force percentage gain of 4.8%.





	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	672	824	787	665	1210	1466	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773	1310	1261	1024	783	947	873				

91:1Q Covered Employment and Wages Released

by Nancy Boyle

First quarter 1991 total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payrolls in Wyoming reached $929,745,717. Total wages increased $48.5 million (5.5%) in nominal dollars over first quarter 1990 (table, below).

First quarter 1991 payrolls of $929.7 million represented a growth rate (5.5%) above the rate of inflation but somewhat below growth rates for the previous four quarters (See chart, facing page.). Prior quarter total payrolls were: 1990:1Q of $881.2 million (6.83%, First quarter 1989-1990 % Change); 1990:2Q of $970.4 million (8.64%, Second quarter 1989-90 % change); 1990:3Q of $958.4 million (7.13%, Third quarter 1989-90 % change); and 1990:4Q of $1.01 billion (7.81%, Fourth quarter 1989-90 % change).

Covered jobs worked increased by 5,226 (2.9%) compared to first quarter 1990. Prior quarter average monthly employment was: 1990:1Q of 179,672 (3.29%, First quarter 1989-90 % change); 1990:2Q of 193,427 (3.26%, Second quarter 1989-90 % change); 1990:3Q of 197,733 (3.22%, Third quarter 1989-90 % change); and 1990:4Q of 191,986 (2.87%, Fourth quarter 1989-90 % change).

The percentage slowdown is consistent with other programs in the division. Continued employment and wage increases suggest, however, Wyoming is not a participant in the national recession.

Product Announcement

1989-1990 ANNUAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING has been mailed. If you need a copy, get in touch with Nancy Boyle at (307) 235-3620. Information in this volume includes: 1990 and 1989 Annual Average by Major Industry and County; 1990 Summary Data by Quarter, 1989 Detail Statewide by Major Industry, two and three digit Standard Industrial Classification; 1989 major Industry by County; Technical Appendices; and Short Standard Industrial Classification Codes and Titles.

Full & Part-time UI Covered and Federal Jobs Worked, Total Payrolls and Average Weekly Wage, by County

	1991:1Q Average Emp	1990:1Q Average Emp	% Change	1991:1Q Total Payrolls	1990:1Q Total Payrolls	% Change	1991:1Q Average Wkly Wage	1990:1Q Average Wkly Wage	% Change
TOTAL	184,898	179,672	2.9%	$929,745,717	$881,202,982	5.5%	$387	$377	2.6%
NORTHWEST	28,292	27,547	2.7%	$124,563,397	$118,272,430	5.3%	$339	$330	2.5%
BIG HORN	3,070	3,031	1.3%	12,763,359	12,443,971	2.6%	320	316	1.2%
FREMONT	11,498	11,190	2.7%	48,900,841	46,092,125	6.1%	327	317	3.2%
HOT SPRINGS	1,924	1,828	5.3%	7,887,765	7,450,351	5.9%	315	313	0.7%
PARK	8,632	8,485	1.7%	39,510,946	37,834,896	4.4%	352	343	2.6%
WASHAKIE	3,168	3,013	5.1%	15,500,486	14,451,087	7.3%	376	369	2.0%
NORTHEAST	28,397	27,530	3.2%	$150,230,311	$142,863,386	5.2%	$407	$399	1.9%
CAMPBELL	14,040	13,375	5.0%	89,812,072	84,875,783	5.8%	492	488	0.8%
CROOK	1,612	1,555	3.7%	6,571,592	6,677,627	-1.6%	314	330	-5.0%
JOHNSON	2,043	2,042	0.1%	7,789,991	7,695,353	1.2%	293	290	1.1%
SHERIDAN	8,620	8,465	1.8%	36,804,590	34,332,587	7.2%	328	312	5.3%
WESTON	2,082	2,093	-0.5%	9,252,066	9,282,036	-0.3%	342	341	0.2%
SOUTHWEST	40,272	38,458	4.7%	$223,353,261	$204,312,974	9.3%	$427	$409	4.4%
LINCOLN	4,141	4,064	1.9%	22,043,780	20,670,886	6.6%	410	391	4.7%
SUBLETTE	1,670	1,600	4.4%	7,677,430	7,162,471	7.2%	354	344	2.8%
SWEETWATER	18,175	17,348	4.8%	121,018,371	110,466,508	9.6%	512	490	4.5%
TETON	9,237	8,832	4.6%	37,816,180	34,146,927	10.7%	315	297	6.0%
UINTA	7,049	6,614	6.6%	34,797,500	31,866,182	9.2%	380	371	2.4%
SOUTHEAST	48,360	47,749	1.3%	$224,655,962	$217,506,873	3.3%	$357	$350	2.0%
ALBANY	11,882	11,553	2.8%	50,748,020	48,719,266	4.2%	329	324	1.4%
GOSHEN	3,603	3,473	3.7%	14,080,811	13,028,456	8.1%	301	289	4.0%
LARAMIE	29,632	29,421	0.7%	144,952,027	141,129,014	2.7%	376	369	2.0%
NIOBRARA	686	709	-3.2%	2,665,792	2,506,439	6.4%	299	272	9.8%
PLATTE	2,557	2,593	-1.4%	12,209,312	12,123,698	0.7%	367	360	2.0%
CENTRAL	37,174	36,177	2.8%	$191,883,397	$183,570,361	4.5%	$397	$390	1.7%
CARBON	6,246	6,263	-0.3%	31,649,716	30,539,115	3.6%	390	375	3.9%
CONVERSE	3,461	3,385	2.2%	18,679,964	18,225,136	2.5%	415	414	0.3%
NATRONA	27,467	26,529	3.5%	141,553,717	134,806,110	5.0%	396	391	1.4%
NONCLASSIFIED	2,403	2,211	8.7%	$15,059,389	$14,676,958	2.6%	$482	$511	-5.6%

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	JUL 1991 (p)	JUN 1991 (r)	JUL 1990	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	*249,368*	*249,720*	*251,530*	*-0.1*	*-0.9*
Unemployed	9,581	11,385	9,794	-15.8	-2.2
Employed	239,787	238,335	241,736	0.6	-0.8
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.8%/4.3%	4.6%/5.4%	3.9%/4.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.7%/6.8%	6.9%/7.0%	5.5%/5.5%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$679.72	$712.35	$674.73	-4.6	0.7
Average Weekly Hours	43.6	45.0	45.9	-3.1	-5.0
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$620.31	$640.72	$599.06	-3.2	3.5
Average Weekly Hours	43.5	44.9	43.6	-3.1	-0.2
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$417.91	$408.12	$434.73	2.4	-3.9
Average Weekly Hours	38.2	38.0	39.2	0.5	-2.6
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$452.57	$457.67	$440.24	-1.1	2.8
Average Weekly Hours	40.3	40.9	40.5	-1.5	-0.5
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	14,714	12,767	10,864	15.3	35.4
Initial Claims	1,952	1,805	1,588	8.1	22.9
Weeks Compensated	10,283	8,873	6,168	15.9	66.7
Benefits Paid	$1,624,812	$1,378,891	$940,804	17.8	72.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$157.57	$154.78	$152.03	1.8	3.6
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	192,050	197,634	185,799	-2.8	3.4
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	7,605	4,829	7,245	57.5	5.0
Openings Received	3,798	5,133	3,743	-26.0	1.5
Individuals Placed	2,323	3,025	2,503	-23.2	-7.2
Placement Transactions	2,767	4,886	2,785	-43.4	-0.6
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	136.2	136.0	130.4	0.1	4.4
Food and Beverage	137.1	137.7	132.4	-0.4	3.5
Housing	134.2	133.4	129.2	0.6	3.9
Apparel & Upkeep	125.2	126.9	120.8	-1.3	3.6
Transportation	123.4	123.7	118.4	-0.2	4.2
Medical Care	177.5	176.2	163.5	0.7	8.6
Entertainment	138.6	138.1	132.7	0.4	4.4
Other Goods & Services	170.8	170.0	159.2	0.5	7.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	116.0	116.3	114.5	-0.3	1.3

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claims

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Regional, and Counties

REGION COUNTY	Labor Force JUL 1991 (p)	Labor Force JUN 1991 (r)	Labor Force JUL 1990	Unemployed Number JUL 1991	Unemployed Number JUN 1991	Unemployed Number JUL 1990	Unemployment Rates JUL 1991	Unemployment Rates JUN 1991	Unemployment Rates JUL 1990
Northwest	***43,043***	***43,257***	***44,555***	***1,717***	***1,989***	***1,805***	***4.0***	***4.6***	***4.1***
Big Horn	5,192	5,432	5,126	211	276	223	4.1	5.1	4.4
Fremont	15,064	15,188	15,983	739	895	814	4.9	5.9	5.1
Hot Springs	2,485	2,703	2,694	104	139	97	4.2	5.1	3.6
Park	15,621	15,387	16,047	522	491	495	3.3	3.2	3.1
Washakie	4,681	4,547	4,705	141	188	176	3.0	4.1	3.7
Northeast	***38,961***	***39,184***	***39,380***	***1,605***	***1,747***	***1,678***	***4.1***	***4.5***	***4.3***
Campbell	16,705	16,388	16,607	846	876	870	5.1	5.3	5.2
Crook	2,928	3,032	2,930	56	86	76	1.9	2.8	2.6
Johnson	3,475	3,502	3,684	116	126	93	3.3	3.6	2.5
Sheridan	12,707	13,253	12,934	465	552	511	3.7	4.2	4.0
Weston	3,146	3,009	3,225	122	107	128	3.9	3.6	4.0
Southwest	***57,107***	***56,358***	***55,823***	***2,179***	***2,783***	***2,099***	***3.8***	***4.9***	***3.8***
Lincoln	5,878	6,329	5,785	281	426	273	4.8	6.7	4.7
Sublette	2,859	2,869	2,901	48	51	95	1.7	1.8	3.3
Sweetwater	21,540	21,520	20,998	1,085	1,401	1,149	5.0	6.5	5.5
Teton	17,104	15,669	16,326	226	216	116	1.3	1.4	0.7
Uinta	9,726	9,951	9,813	539	689	466	5.5	6.9	4.7
Southeast	***66,147***	***65,636***	***67,104***	***2,087***	***2,381***	***2,234***	***3.2***	***3.6***	***3.3***
Albany	17,736	17,296	17,211	405	484	414	2.3	2.8	2.4
Goshen	6,097	6,071	6,259	167	208	160	2.7	3.4	2.6
Laramie	36,293	36,058	37,613	1,265	1,350	1,453	3.5	3.7	3.9
Niobrara	1,516	1,556	1,521	36	61	17	2.4	3.9	1.1
Platte	4,505	4,655	4,500	214	278	190	4.8	6.0	4.2
Central	***44,112***	***45,305***	***44,670***	***1,995***	***2,486***	***1,981***	***4.5***	***5.5***	***4.4***
Carbon	8,522	8,707	8,516	360	534	366	4.2	6.1	4.3
Converse	5,104	5,153	5,226	215	297	231	4.2	5.8	4.4
Natrona	30,486	31,445	30,928	1,420	1,655	1,384	4.7	5.3	4.5
Statewide	***249,368***	***249,720***	***251,530***	***9,581***	***11,385***	***9,794***	***3.8***	***4.6***	***3.9***
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							***4.3***	***5.4***	***4.4***
U.S.							***6.7***	***6.9***	***5.5***
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							***6.8***	***7.0***	***5.5***

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/89, Run Date 1/91.
(p) Preliminary (r) Revised
NOTE: The 1990 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 5.4 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 4.7 and 6.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2381, June 1991).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				JUN 91	JUL 90
	JUL 91(p)	JUN 91(r)	JUL 90	JUL 91	JUL 91
*TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT**	*205.6*	*211.7*	*203.8*	*-2.9*	*0.9*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*41.9*	*41.7*	*40.8*	*0.5*	*2.7*
Mining	19.2	19.0	18.8	1.1	2.1
Coal Mining	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.3	9.1	9.2	2.2	1.1
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.9	-2.7
Oil & Gas Field Services	5.7	5.6	5.5	1.8	3.6
Nonmetallic Minerals	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4
Construction	13.0	13.0	12.5	0.0	4.0
General Building Contractors	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.0	8.3
Heavy Construction	5.0	4.9	4.9	2.0	2.0
Special Trade Construction	5.4	5.6	5.2	-3.6	3.8
Manufacturing	9.7	9.7	9.5	0.0	2.1
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0
Printing & Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*163.7*	*170.0*	*163.0*	*-3.7*	*0.4*
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.7	14.6	14.6	0.7	0.7
Transportation	8.8	8.7	8.8	1.1	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Trade	48.3	48.0	47.7	0.6	1.3
Wholesale Trade	7.0	7.1	6.9	-1.4	1.4
Durable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.2	-2.9	3.1
Retail Trade	41.3	40.9	40.8	1.0	1.2
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.4	1.3	1.4	7.7	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	5.0	4.9	4.7	2.0	6.4
Department Stores	3.0	3.0	2.6	0.0	15.4
Food Stores	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	7.1	7.0	7.1	1.4	0.0
Gas Stations	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	15.6	15.5	15.4	0.6	1.3
Miscellaneous Retail	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.0	-1.4
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	-2.9
Insurance	1.5	1.6	1.6	-6.3	-6.3
Services	44.3	43.6	43.6	1.6	1.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.4	11.7	12.0	6.0	3.3
Personal Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Business Services	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	0.0
Health Services	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	1.3
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.0	3.2	3.0	-6.3	0.0
Membership Organizations	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.8
Engineering & Management	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Government	49.1	56.5	49.7	-13.1	-1.2
Total Federal Government	7.9	7.9	8.5	0.0	-7.1
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	13.5	13.9	13.3	-2.9	1.5
State Education	4.8	5.2	4.6	-7.7	4.3
Total Local Government	27.7	34.7	27.9	-20.2	-0.7
Local Hospitals	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Local Education	11.3	18.1	11.5	-37.6	-1.7

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				JUN 91	JUL 90
LARAMIE COUNTY	JUL 91(p)	JUN 91(r)	JUL 90	JUL 91	JUL 91
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.4	33.0	32.2	-1.8	0.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.4
Mining & Construction	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	29.3	29.9	29.3	-2.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Services	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.5
Total Government	9.9	10.6	10.0	-6.6	-1.0
Federal Government	2.6	2.7	2.7	-3.7	-3.7
State Government	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Local Government	3.8	4.4	3.9	-13.6	-2.6
NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.3	29.7	28.9	-1.3	1.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	6.3	6.2	6.0	1.6	5.0
Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Construction	1.9	1.8	1.7	5.6	11.8
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	23.0	23.5	22.9	-2.1	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	0.0
Transportation	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	1.2
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.5
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Health Services	2.1	2.2	2.1	-4.5	0.0
Government	4.8	5.5	4.9	-12.7	-2.0
Local Government	3.3	4.0	3.4	-17.5	-2.9
Local Education	1.9	2.5	1.9	-24.0	0.0

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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